



KNOWLEDGE . . . LIBERTY . . . UTILITY . . . REPRESENTATION . . . RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1834.

NO. 25.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by GEORGE WOLF, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have received authentic information, that WILLIAM PERRY, late of the City of Philadelphia, was on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d of October instant, wantonly, maliciously, and inhumanly stabbed with a knife or other sharp instrument, by some unknown person, of which stabbing, the said William Perry died, after languishing until about two o'clock of the following morning. And

Whereas, All efforts to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator of said murder, have hitherto proved ineffectual. And

Whereas, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens, and the obligations of justice and humanity, require that the perpetrator of an offence so heinous, should be brought to speedy and condign punishment. I have therefore thought it proper and expedient, [in addition to the reward already offered by the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for the same object,] to issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering

A REWARD OF \$600,

to any person or persons who shall discover, apprehend and secure within any jail of this Commonwealth, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder, to be paid upon his or their trial and conviction of the offence aforesaid; and all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers, within this Commonwealth, are hereby required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in inquiring after, and bringing to justice the person or persons guilty of the crime aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-ninth.

By the Governor—

JAMES TRIMBLE, Deputy Secretary.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at ONE DOLLAR per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the Session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d Sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the Session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the Session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

TERMS.

1 copy during the Session, - - - \$1 00
11 copies during the Session, - - - \$10 00

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it. oct 29—3w

MEMORANDUMS.

PHILADELPHIA,
ELIZABETH ST.—NEAR SOUTH SIXTH. }

This paper is published in the quarto form—

Because it is more commodious for perusal than the folio;
Because it is better adapted for preservation, and reference; and
Because it can be more easily enlarged without affecting its convenience, by the mere lengthening of the columns, or by the addition of a quarter or half sheet, or more, if eligible.

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PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA—David S. Hassinger, *George W. Toland.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—Geo. N. Baker, Francis J. Harper, Jesse R. Burden.

CHESTER AND DELAWARE—*William Jackson, *Francis James. MONTGOMERY—John Matheys.

BUCKS—William T. Rogers.

NORTHAMPTON, LEHIGH, PIKE AND WAYNE—Jacob Kern, Peter Newhard.

BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL—Jacob Krebs, Paul Geiger.

DAUPHIN AND LEBANON—*John Harper.

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FRANKLIN—*David Fullerton.

CUMBERLAND AND PERRY—C. B. Penrose.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND UNION—Isaac Slenker.

MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, HUNTINGDON AND CAMBRIA—George M'Culloch.

CENTRE, CLEARFIELD AND LYCOMING—Henry Petriken.

LUZERNE AND COLUMBIA—Uzal Hopkins.

SUSQUEHANNA, BRADFORD AND TIOGA—A. H. Read.

BEDFORD AND SOMERSET—Henry H. Fore.

WESTMORELAND—John Klingensmith, jr.

WASHINGTON—Isaac Leet.

ALLEGHENY—*William Hays.

BEAVER AND BUTLER—John Dickey.

FAYETTE AND GREENE—John A. Sangston.

ARMSTRONG, INDIANA, JEFFERSON, VENANGO AND WARREN—Meek Kelly.

MERCER, CRAWFORD AND ERIE—Thomas S. Cunningham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA—*Abraham Miller, *Joseph T. Mather, *William B. Reed, *Joseph B. Smith, *Henry S. Spackman, *Geo. Handy, *Thomas S. Smith.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—Lemuel Paynter, Thomas J. Heston, Samuel F. Read, Richard Peltz, Wyndham H. Stokes, John Rheiner, jr. Thomas Lewellen, Abraham Helfenstein.

DELAWARE—*Samuel Anderson.

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MONTGOMERY—John M. Jones, Joseph Fornance, Henry Schneider.

BUCKS—Jacob Kooker, Isaiah James, *George Harrison, *Benjamin Reigel.

NORTHAMPTON, WAYNE, AND PIKE—Jedaiah Irish, John Houston, Philip Lynn, Nathaniel A. Woodward.

LEHIGH—Jacob Erdman, *Alexander Miller.

BERKS—John Jackson, John Ulrich, L. W. Richards, William Hottenstein.

SCHUYLKILL—Henry W. Conrad.

LANCASTER—*Emanuel C. Reigart, *Levin H. Jackson, *Frederick Hipple, *Samuel S. Patterson, *Jacob Erb, *Edward Davies.

LEBANON—*John Krause.

DAUPHIN—Mathew B. Cowden, *William Ayres.

YORK—Henry Snyder, William M'Clellan, Samuel Brooks.

ADAMS—*Thaddeus Stevens, *James M'Sherry.

FRANKLIN—*Thos. G. M'Culloch, *Thomas Carson.

CUMBERLAND—*William Runsha, *David Emmert.

PERRY—Frederick Rinehart.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Lewis Dewart.

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UNION—Jacob Hummell, *Ner Middleswarth.

COLUMBIA—John F. Derr.

LUZERNE—Ziba Bennett, B. A. Bidlack.

LYCOMING, POTTER, AND M'KEAN—John A. Gamble, Thomas Taggart.

CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD—Alexander Irvin, John Hesson.

SUSQUEHANNA—Joseph Williams.

BRADFORD AND TIOGA—Samuel W. Morris, Lockwood Smith.

BEDFORD—Thomas B. M'Elwee, Michael Reed.

SOMERSET—Joseph Imboff, *J. F. Cox.

WESTMORELAND—Jacob Christman, John Hill, James Murry.

WASHINGTON—David Frazier, William Hopkins, *Joseph Lawrence.

ALLEGHENY—William Kerr, James Scott, Robert Anderson, *Andrew Bayne.

HUNTINGDON—*James Clarke, *Thomas T. Cromwell.

INDIANA AND JEFFERSON—Thomas Johnston.

ARMSTRONG—James Douglass.

BEAVER—Joseph Pollock, *Abner Lacock.

BUTLER—Samuel Kerr.

FAYETTE—Robert Patterson, *J. B. Miller.

GREENE—

VENANGO AND WARREN—James Thompson.

MERCER—Jacob Herrington.

CRAWFORD—Hugh Brawley.

ERIE—*John H. Walker.

(*) Those names with an asterisk (*) are Bank-men and Antimasons. They stand as follows:

From the Trenton Emporium.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The Federalists are crying out that there has been a great gain to their party, since last year. In the Legislature then, say they, we had but nine or ten members, and now we have twenty-seven. The spirit which can draw consolation from the smallest of things, is a very comfortable one, and we commend it to their careful nurture. We hardly can find flint enough in our hearts to desire to remove from their sinking hope this last straw to which it has clung—we will not explain to them, therefore, the difference between a contested election, and one not contested. If, when they come to their sober senses, they have the smallest desire to find their gain, let them compare the present returns with those of 1832—the last congressional election.

They will find that in this election, nearly eight thousand more votes were polled than at any preceding contest in the States; and that while in 1830, we were beaten by rising 1000 majority; and in 1832, elected our ticket by the meagre majority of less than 100; this year we have swept through the State, in defiance of every exertion against us, with a clear official majority of "twelve hundred and eight."

The following is a summary of the county returns, compiled from the official statements published.

	DEMOCRATIC.	FEDERAL.	WHOLE NO.
Bergen,	1945	1912	3859
Essex,	2902	4273	7204
Sussex,	2311	1012	3342
Morris,	2089	1969	4075
Warren,	1906	1010	2903
Somerset,	1506	1405	2923
Middlesex,	1794	2044	3846
Hunterdon,	3107	2024	5139
Monmouth,	2699	2548	5254
Burlington,	2375	2895	5272
Gloucester,	2265	2142	4419
Salem,	1129	1295	2427
Cumberland,	1107	1138	2247
Cape-May,	267	516	783
Total	27,392	26,184	53,693

Dem. maj. 1208

Democracy is established on a rock in New Jersey, and henceforth cannot be moved.



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 29, 1834.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

No nation under heaven pretends so much to the title of a *moral* and religious people,—in no country of the universe is lying, deceit, sophistry, and every description of fraud so manifest, and so little despised!

How can it be otherwise? We refer to the sanguinary and murderous code of the Jews for our morals—*our rule of life!* Go into the next degree of social influence, the laws, and the administration of justice,—there we find a mystical and false jargon. A man is charged with the violation of another man's close with force and arms, who never handled a military weapon, and where none is ever pretended to have been introduced. A jurymen once said to this writer:—"I could never pass a verdict of *guilty* on any man, when *force and arms* made part of the indictment, unless it was specially and sufficiently proved that arms were actually introduced." The juror was right, and so ought every juror, for he is as much a judge of the law and the fact as the judges on the bench.

But how can morality exist where such are the guides of society? When the man who would affect to be deeply offended—and perhaps resort to the *argumentum pistolum* as a demonstration superior to all logic—when you say that he is *indifferent to veracity!* Yet take the world as it goes, and you will find those tenacious men of veracity will defend *any cause*, or *any culprit*, or *any crime!*

Well, then, we cite facts which every man may apply to some special occasion, for the abomination has no latitude or longitude,—and how do we apply the facts on the *force of habit?*

We take it as it is. We do not think that the lawyer should be put on the bed of Procrustes, to be cut short or drawn out to the measure of any of the *ten thousand* systems of ethics; we merely say, that the condition of the lawyer's existence professionally, must be unhappy; if he be a man of ingenuous mind and a good heart, he cannot be a Christian, but according to the Jewish code, and must deplore their practice; and so long as his nefarious subversion of all moral principles prevails, there can be no calculation on *public virtue*.

We have a *trinity of powers*, which while the other *trinity* is going out of fashion, seems to ingulph every thing in its vortex.

In the middle ages the *sword governed*. The military profession with us is a mere convenience,—a creature which may be set to sleep, and called up, like a watch dog, at discretion. There is no small difference between *heretofore* and *therefore*—it is an actual triumph! But though the *paper power* of the *triad* is a mere *pair of bellows*, and susceptible of momentary extinction, like a taper; yet it has assumed the attitude and the place of the *sword*—it employs its force, not by *open* assault, though something of that aspect was visible some time ago—it works by *sap* and *mine*—when like Gen. Gerard at Antwerp, he gave the alternative, "surrender or I'll blow you to hell!"

The Governor of Antwerp may have been, and no doubt was a brave man; but had he commanded at *Orleans* there would have been neither siege nor battle.

We have run astray after our flying pen. The *Bank* is now the first of the *trinity*; it is like the divinity of the Hindus, the creator and the destroyer—it is the Ahrimanes of the Parsi—it creates and it destroys its worshippers at pleasure. It menaces and it seduces—it

pulls down the disobedient, and furnishes with *pap* the obedient.

Most worthy of remark, and above all—the most active and seductive of all the *clans* which grow up in society—next only to the priests—is the *lawyer craft*. They are the most active, because their trade is founded on the weakness and infirmity of human nature, and the barbarous character of the laws, which by making *fictions* a part of its structure, opens the avenue to the boundless and interminable science of construction and crime.

It is not so much the *opprobrium* of the legal profession, any more than of the priesthood, that the grievances of their existence *do exist*. Men are the creatures of habit, and though we are *tenaciously vain* of our peculiar freedom and independence of all the rest of the world, which with some ground we deem barbarous, we are so overwhelmed by the prejudice of habit and custom, that we seldom inquire into the foundation of our habitual opinions and actions; but take the vice and the virtue as we jog along, unexamined any more than the shower or the sunshine.

Well! you elect *lawyers* to the Legislature—though you very wisely reject priests. When you choose lawyers what do we expect?

Do you expect that the accountability of representatives will be respected?

Rather do you not expect that he whose life has been earnestly and eagerly employed in defending any cause, however detestable, will suddenly forsake his habits and his indifference to right and wrong, and faithfully represent the interests which are the duties of the agent to conserve.

The *priest power* alone has been degenerated from politics with us.

The *lawyer power* and the *bank power* are not provided against.

Here we stand in imminent danger—for it must not be concealed the *priest power* is predisposed, like the *Bramins*, to form one person of the trinity.

The force of habit is scarcely measurable. It required two revolutions to overcome the priesthood—that of *Luther*, and of 1776. The struggle was portentous, and in that of *Luther* bloody and barbarous, worthy of the demon of the Jews; the struggle in America was fortunately mixed up of equal portions, and of interests reposing upon peace,—there being no kings to enlist in the controversy; and the priests and the lawyers having a richer harvest in prospect in a successful revolution than as colonists.

Well! can we be surprised when we see a man elected to Congress who has made his whole business of life and fortune, a *traffic* of right and wrong,—a labor of contention to sustain good or bad, according to the remuneration. Can we be fairly surprised, if we see men so practised in life, change the opinions of their youth and integrity, and become the advocates of criminals and the apologists of crimes?

Can we wonder that the man who has *lied laboriously* for a criminal should be capable of *lying laboriously* against his country?

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.—No. I.

Soon after the renewal of this paper, the questions agitated in the British Parliament had excited much curiosity. So large a portion of our population are of Irish descent, that perhaps next to the concerns of our own republic, and its independence, the case of Ireland held a nearer interest than any other in the social affections; and those who are of English descent felt the interest which was produced by the question of the Union of Ireland, and the consequences which were to spring from the discussion.

With the impression that a periodical of this description should "catch the manners living as they rise," we presented some few essays, containing better knowledge

than is to be had from the common manufacture of books written for a dinner, or for a political object, and intimated an intention to furnish a more authentic history of the *Union of Ireland with England*, and the absorption of the Parliament of Ireland into that of England, than had appeared in any publication in the United States; and those hastily sketched essays bear a re-perusal, much better than might be expected from the hasty manner of their production, and were well adapted to the occasion, when little or no information on the policy of England in Ireland was to be found unless in a few hands who preserve them as pious people preserve reliques, to marvel, commemorate, and weep over them.

This purpose was necessarily superseded by the more immediate and all absorbing questions, involved in the unexampled audacity and wickedness of the United States Bank, and the election upon which that monopoly *expended so much money* and public reputation; and we postponed our purpose to a period better adapted to meet the temper and composure with which history must be read in order to be of the least use to him who reads.

Upon resuming a consideration of the subject, we perceived that our temporary sketches were well received, and carried the conviction which it was their purpose to produce. We perceived that they were still no more than particular features, detached from a vast port-folio, without any relief, to give their lights and shades a due distinctness and effect. It was not enough that it was shown that the *Morning Chronicle* of the English Whigs pretended to vindicate the *Irish Union* upon the ground that the English had incorporated with their army a large portion of the native Irish population, and by their force overwhelmed a chieftain who was waging war against English tyranny, exactly as Washington waged war against England with better success. The English had armed the *Tories* against their brethren in 1776. The *Queen's Rangers* was composed of Refugee Tories, of men who were too proud to go into the rank and file of the line, but who assumed to be, like the Roman knights, an order to be elevated, not to be ranked and sized with the vulgar multitude.

We showed parallel cases in the fall of the Mogul Emperor, *Shah Allum*, and in that of *Surajah Dowlah*, the sovereign of Bengal,—both of whom were subjugated, their territories and thrones taken possession of, by means of armies composed of *natives*. We might have brought the comparison down to our own days, when we find that 130,000,000 of people are in subjection by a military force of 225,000 bayonets, of which 200,000 are natives, and of men entirely ignorant of the language of their rulers—a *sin of the first degree with the Irish of their day*.

We also referred to the Spanish conquests, in North and South America, and with armies composed of natives.

We might carry the analogy still further; or rather nearer home,—to the *success with which a large portion of the population of the City of Philadelphia has been enlisted, armed, and arrayed against the liberties of their own country*, in the entire absence of external danger; and perplexed and menaced with subjugation by the bayonet and stiletto, in a period when no human cause of complaint or suffering, but such as was created by the *internal enemies* of liberty and justice.

It is the chief use of history to furnish warnings, by faithful pictures analogous to our own circumstances; or which lead to realize such analogies, when, as in the case of *Surajah Dowlah* and *Hugh O'Neal's*, resistance may be too late.

We may form some useful ideas of a practical application for the judgment, by stating a conjectural case.—We have had, since the foundation of the Federal Government, a multitude of menaces, and two or three attempts to sever the Union of the old thirteen states. Now, let it be supposed that the *Hartford Conventionists* or the *Southern Nullifiers* had been sufficiently numerous to en-

courage a British army to land on the American shores, and that the magazines prepared at Quebec, and Trois Rivières, and Halifax, on the former occasion, and the succors sought by the emissary sent to England by the Nullifiers, had been all placed in deposit at Bermuda, a place exactly in the latitude of Charleston,—for some portion of the supply promised was actually sent and landed at Bermuda.

Now, if either of those seditions had been aided by a foreign army, and the General Government had been, from necessity and duty, bound to take the field against the revolutionists, and that the English General, commanding the auxiliaries of Nullification, should, instead of coming to action, and like Packenham risking his enterprise on a battle, he should have resorted to the same kind of argument as Lord Clive employed in Bengal. We have seen with what success the United States Bank can bribe chieftains of no small celebrity,—we may suppose some Arnold at the head of the combined Nullifiers,—and that by his treachery we should be betrayed, and lose the battle. Now as the Nullifiers must have been all natives, if the argument for the conquest of Ireland is a good one; or that of the conquest of Bengal, a good one; or the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, with the aid of the nullifying Tlascalans be a good one; or the success of Pizarro, with the aid of Peruvian Nullifiers,—so must the title of the British, whether from Canada or Bermuda, have the same title of legitimacy to the sovereignty of these United States.

We firmly believe that under the rule of Wellington a design to disturb our Government was in practical operation; and that it was the change of the English Ministry, and the accession of Earl Grey, that prevented the fomentation of a civil war on this continent. These are not idle nor imagined conjectures. The great survey which was made by an unusually numerous corps of British engineers, a few years ago—the erection of a fort commanding the rapids of the Cadaraqui—and the works erected at Halifax, which have converted it from an open town to a fortress, were not transactions without design.

Here we have traced out of history some examples which it is the use of history to supply; and we should never lose sight of the characters who in public have betrayed dispositions to involve their country in ruin. Either actuated by disappointment, like the Irish traitor who invited the English to invade his country, or that *Mir Jufur* who sold Bengal to the British, or that Arnold, who only failed to give up his country, as he menaced, "to a deluge of American blood."

It is impossible that such men, with such examples of perfidy before our eyes, could ever merit the suffrages of a people whom they have disparaged.

From the Pennsylvanian.

MURDER OF JAMES LAMB.

The particulars of the death of the unfortunate James Lamb, who was shot on the election ground in Moyamensing, during the horrid tumults of the night of the fourteenth, have been given to us. It appears that he assisted Mr. Bath in erecting the tent for the Jackson Head Quarters; and aided him in attending the customers throughout the day. In the evening while Mr. Bath was employed in dressing the wound of Mr. Kilpatrick, hurt by a stone, the firing commenced. Mrs. Bath called out to her husband to fly, or they would be killed. Mr. Lamb was then at the back of the tent, but stepped forward to ascertain the meaning of the firing. As he reached the entrance, he suddenly exclaimed, "My God! I AM SHOT!!!" repeating the words, as if in great agony. The rush of armed men was then made into the tent, and Mr. Bath was wounded twice, by fire arms.

Lamb was conveyed to the Hospital, where he lingered for eight days, and expired of locked-jaw. A number of buck shot were found in his leg; and upon a post mortem examination, two shot were discovered jammed between the bones of the foot, and so united as to present the appearance of a slug.

The shot was fired from the opposite side of the street, in the vicinity of the Whig Head Quarters. The inference is, that it came from an elevation, a window or the roof, as the

wounds were downwards, the fatal lead entering at the top of the foot.

It thus appears, that in addition to the many wounded, the murder of an unoffending individual is to be charged to the brutal preparations "for guarding persons and places on election night," so formally announced in a Bank paper, of the morning. It is now ascertained that these preparations were extensive, and that three or four hundred men were under arms in the city alone. Knowing the fact, we are only surprised that only one deliberate murder was committed on that memorable night. The muskets were loaded with ball—between fear and the stimulus of drink, their holders were mad enough for any act, and it is only to be attributed to the wonderful forbearance and coolness of the injured Democracy, that the streets of the city did not run with blood. Even the miscalled civil power was armed for the conflict, and lent its aid in procuring and preparing musketry.

It is earnestly hoped that the election scenes of Philadelphia will operate as a solemn warning to the opponents of the administration in New York, and that they at least will refrain from the bloody "preparations" which here have resulted so fatally.

SUPREME COURT.

An adjourned Session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Middle District, will be held at Harrisburg, commencing on the third Monday of November, to dispose of the business from the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon.

From the Boston Morning Post.

Bank of the United States and Domestic Exchange.—The advocates of this monopoly have contended that its existence was necessary, if for no other purpose, for that of purchasing and regulating the price of inland or domestic exchange. We have always known, that so far from being beneficial to the public in this way, it has been eminently injurious. It has been able, with its great capital and numerous branches, to drive competition from the market. If it were to lose, for a while, a hundred or two thousand dollars a year to ruin its competitors, it could afford to do it; for after that, having the sole control of the market, it could very soon make up its losses in the higher price it would charge. Dealing in exchange on a large scale, is not a business that can be taken up and laid down at a moment's notice. Capital must be appropriated, trustworthy correspondents selected, and business acquired slowly and gradually, as the public are inspired with confidence in the parties pursuing the trade. The United States Bank understood this fact perfectly well, and so shaped their course as to drive, as far as practicable, competition in buying inland exchange from the market in all those places where they had branches.—They became monopolists, and like all other monopolists, used their power for their own profit, by constant fluctuation of price, and in such a manner that every vibration gave them gain.

This was their position when they learned, in August, 1833, that the deposits would undoubtedly be removed. Their rates of exchange were then on the west, beyond the mountains, from one to one and a half per cent. discount, and about the same on the south and south west, say from Charleston to New Orleans. This business they had long engrossed.—The moment they learned the design of removing the deposits, for the purpose of embarrassing the business of the country, and of coercing the American people into obedience to their will, they refused generally, to buy exchange on these places, and when they did buy, sparingly, they raised the price to two and a half per cent. For nearly nine months they were thus enabled to oppress and plunder the public. In the mean time, the Merchants Bank, one of the selected banks in this city, and ably managed, adopted measures to enable them to deal in exchange, and have established an extensive correspondence for this purpose. Their arrangements enable them to collect money and deal in exchange, on a great many more places than the United States Bank ever did: that Bank confined its operations mainly to places where it had branches, or in the vicinity of its branches. The terms which the Merchant's Bank offered being better in price, and otherwise, than the Branch was exacting, it began to engross the business of inland exchange here. The Branch was troubled; and told its tale to Mr. Biddle, and very soon it had orders to alter its course. The Merchants' Bank had underbid them about one per cent. on their exchange upon the west and south west. The Branch, with its new orders, underbid the Merchants' Bank in these places, about one quarter of one per cent. taking drafts at one half the discount it exacted before the Merchants' Bank came into the exchange market. The Merchants' Bank has since reduced its rates as low, and in some cases lower, than the reduced tariff of the Branch. Competition has at length brought the United States Bank down to reasonable terms, and has demonstrated, what well informed men knew before, that the price of

domestic exchange is better regulated by open competition than it can be when the trade is monopolized by the mammoth United States Bank.

We annex a table of the rates at which the Merchants' Bank takes exchange, and we are confident that all discreet merchants, whatever may be their political feelings, will give a preference to the Merchants' Bank over the Branch, which is believed to be little better than a shaving mill. Several other Banks have made arrangements, on a less extensive scale to take inland exchange since the deposits were removed from the United States Bank.

Merchants' Bank, Boston.—Collections will be made by this Bank on the principal Commercial places in the United States, at the undermentioned rates of Exchange—

MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Salem,	per ct.	Richmond,	per ct.
Newburyport,	1/2	Norfolk,	1/2
Taunton,	1/2	Fredericksburg,	1/2
Worcester,	1/2	Petersburg,	1/2
New Bedford,	1/2	Lynchburg,	1
Nantucket,	1/2	Kanawha,	1
MAINE.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Portland,	1/2	Charleston,	1/2
Augusta,	1/2	Columbia,	1
Bath,	1/2	GEORGIA.	
Bangor,	1/2	Savannah,	1/2
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Augusta,	1
Portsmouth,	1/2	Columbus,	1/2
Exeter,	1/2	Macon,	1/2
Dover,	1/2	Milledgeville,	1 1/2
RHODE ISLAND.		Washington,	1/2
Providence,	1/2	Darien,	1/2
All other places,	1/2	KENTUCKY.	
CONNECTICUT.		Louisville,	1 1/2
Hartford,	1/2	Frankfort,	2
New Haven,	1/2	Lexington,	2
All other places,	1/2	TENNESSEE.	
NEW YORK.		Nashville,	2
City,	1/2	OHIO.	
Brooklyn,	1/2	Cincinnati,	1 1/2
Albany,	1/2	Chillicothe,	2
Troy,	1/2	Scioto,	2
Catskill,	1/2	Dayton,	2
Hudson,	1/2	MISSISSIPPI.	
Newburgh,	1/2	Natchez,	1 1/2
All other places,	1/2	Port Gibson,	1 1/2
NEW JERSEY.		ALABAMA.	
Newark,	1/2	Mobile,	1/2
All other places,	1/2	Tuscaloosa,	1/2
PENNSYLVANIA.		Huntsville,	1
Philadelphia,	1/2	Montgomery,	1
Pittsburg,	1/2	MISSOURI.	
MARYLAND.		St. Louis,	2
Baltimore,	1/2	LOUISIANA.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		New Orleans,	1 1/2
Washington,	1/2	St. Francisville,	1 1/2
Georgetown,	1/2		
Alexandria,	1/2		

LOSS OF THE CAMELEON.

She lies about the same spot where she went down, almost immediately opposite the yard where she was built, in about 11 or 12 fathoms water, at the distance of two miles from the shore, where a buoy has been put down with a small Dutch flag floating above high water mark, to denote that there is danger to vessels going near the spot. Boats are continually going round her, but not a body out of the number drowned has yet floated up, and the weather has been too rough to attempt to weigh her, even if the lighters were here. On the morning the accident occurred, the frigate's people were washing down the decks, and coming along at a spanking pace; the cutter's people had been reefing the mainsail, after coming from Dungeness, and had all gone to rest except four or five. The chief mate of the cutter having caught sight of the frigate, and seeing that the sails would not fill, ran below to ask the commander what he should do, when before he could obtain an answer, the frigate struck her on her starboard side, and after making one lurch she went down like a stone.—*English Paper.*

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE BILL.

The Newspaper Postage Act comes into operation on the 10th of October. From that day Foreign Newspapers coming from countries where British Journals circulate free of postage will be allowed free admission to all parts of the British Islands and Colonies. In the case of papers coming from countries where any postage is levied on English Journals, a sum of two-pence will be required for the transmission of such papers throughout the British Islands and Colonies. English papers destined for countries where they shall be allowed free circulation shall be transmitted from England free of postage; but when forwarded to any country where postage is levied upon them, then they shall pay in England, previously to being forwarded, the sum of two-pence each paper. It is probable that English Papers will be admitted free into France and Belgium at least, and in that case we shall receive in London French and Belgian Papers for the price cost to subscribers in the countries from whence they come.

REVIEW.

EDUCATION—No. II.

Necessity of Popular Education as a National Object, &c.—
By J. SIMPSON.—Leavitt, Lord, & Co. New York.

The main characteristics of this work are sagacity in discerning the defects of the prevailing modes of Education, and boldness in declaring his convictions. There is some address, however, in his mode of treating of the errors and evils of existing systems; for he mounts upon his hobby with the baggage of Fanaticism, and jogs on with her in his Pilgrim's Progress.

We may at once state it here, that, like all the English writers, he has a *blind side*. When he touches the causes of poverty; he appears to shrink back from the true causes, and substitute the incident. It is only by a hypothetical inversion that the conclusion may be drawn, that ignorance—or the deficiencies—or the abuses of Education, are the causes of poverty. But if the writer would only take John Bull by the horns, he would discern that other predisposing causes exist, which are of themselves sufficient to account for the poverty of the producing classes in England, and, in some degree, every where else.

If the sum of the productions of the art, labor, and industry, be equal to 10—and it equally applies to millions, billions, or trillions—and that *seven-tenths* be expended on a pageant called a king; a chamber of pageants called lords; a select class of idlers, with an endless classification of men, who consume the good things of this world in the name of a self-denying God; if there be a vast fund of fraud and imposition, under the name of poor laws; and a vast military force to keep one nation from acquiring, and another from claiming the rights of nature,—then the *three-tenths remaining* cannot be as effective in preventing poverty, ignorance, and the want of education, as if there was a more equal distribution, or as if the enormity of those lavishments of the productive industry were reduced and abrogated.

English writers shut their eyes against the sunshine, or do not discern *their actual condition* to be that which is *necessary or natural* to their unnatural state of society; their wanton and wicked wars; their pyramids of debt, and the consequent corruption engendered by the frauds inseparable from funding, taxing, and banking.

Men lose sight of facts staring them in the face, and drawn off by the chimeras which artifice sets up to divert them from the *real sources* of suffering. Thus it was that MALRUS stepped in, when the government of England was menaced by a revolution in consequence of the misery which it had inflicted upon England in the unsuccessful efforts to destroy France. This accommodating Minister of the Gospel did not hesitate to fly in the face of God, and recommend the control of the laws of nature, in order to divert the *English people* from the true causes of the calamities, which arose out of the thirty years of crusade against liberty.

Whether Mr. Simpson is artificially ignorant, or really unconscious of the true causes of English impoverishment, and the consequent inability of the impoverished to seek knowledge, lest they should lose food, it is not our present purpose to investigate. He speaks, however, as if he was unconscious; and so we must take him, satisfied with whatever truths he develops. That he is not wholly blind to the state of society we find by his exposition of social errors.

"A catalogue of our social defects, all referable to the education wherewith we are mocked, might be expatiated upon to the extent of a volume; the remnants, then, of barbarism which still clings to us and our institutions, customs, habits, and manners. I will venture to enumerate a few of these. We direct yet, for example, an evil eye to our fellow-men in other communities, and speak of our *'natural enemies'*." We are disgraced by national jealousies, national antipathies, commercial restrictions, and often offensive wars. Brought to the standard of sound ethics and reason, there are many of our customs that have as

little chance as these of escaping the reproach of barbarisms which an educated people would disown."

"The deficiency in knowledge is also remarkably exemplified in young men born to large fortunes, who have succeeded in their minority to their paternal estates, and, on attaining majority, are by law entitled to pursue their own happiness in their own way. It is quite lamentable to observe the humble, the debasing courses they almost always adopt. Rational views of themselves, of human nature, and of the institutions of society, would be invaluable to such individuals; but they have no adequate means of obtaining them, while positively false views have been implanted in their minds by a perverted education."

After enumerating a variety of consequences, and setting them out as causes, he proceeds. When the question is asked, what is our education, he admits that "the higher sentiments [he means morality and humanity] are at work in our legislation, and our social economy; justice is extending its influence, [over Ireland for example,] and benevolence and charity are distinguishing traits of the age." But he adds a note to the bottom of the page, which if not a disqualifier, is at least a curious matter of fact:

"The entire generation is apt to take credit for the institutions of charity. The subscription lists of these tell a different tale. It has been observed that about 1500 *known* individuals, of the 150,000 of which Edinburgh is composed, support all the charitable establishments in that place. The London proportion would be 15,000. It would be interesting to know how the fact stands—*charity balls and festivals*, of course, excluded."

He then proceeds at more length than we have space to accommodate him; but we shall abridge without altering the substance.

"There exist no adequate means, either in private families or public institutions, with the exception of Infant Schools for educating the feelings, improving the dispositions, restraining the inferior propensities, and exercising the higher sentiments,—in short for *moral training*. In all this we took our chance, and picked up what we might from partial parents, nursery maids, and juvenile companions. The animal feelings, being the strongest, acted in us with all the blindness and all the power of instincts, and laid a broad foundation for habitual selfishness. There is no greater change, nay, revolution in education, than will arise out of the nascent want,—the incipient demand which is felt by the more enlightened part of society, for this education's paramount object. Multitudes do not yet know what it means, or laugh at it as a wild chimera, when they succeed in imperfectly taking in the idea. As a proof of the slow progress of truths which nevertheless concern man in his most vital social interests, it is instructive to look back and find such truths announced to an age long past, by master minds that arose long before the generation qualified to appreciate their genius, and profit by their wisdom.

"Milton and Locke both advocated moral training. They held it paramount to intellectual, and intellectual merely subservient to it. One hundred and fifty years have passed since they urged on the notice of their countrymen its superiority and necessity; but no attempt was made to act upon the principles they taught, till within the last fifteen years, when the first Infant School realized their bequest to their country, and commenced the era of moral education. Milton's words are these:—

"The end of learning is to repair the ruin of our first parents, by regaining to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love him, to imitate him, to be like him, as we may the nearest, by possessing our souls of true virtue, which being united to the Heavenly grace of faith, make up the highest perfection."—*(Letter to Samuel Hartlib.)*

"Locke says, 'It is virtue, then, direct virtue, which is the hard and valuable part to be aimed at in education, and not a forward pertness, or any little arts of shifting. All other considerations and accomplishments should give way, and be postponed to this. This is the solid and substantial good, which tutors should not only read lecture, and talk of, but the labor and art of education should furnish the mind with, and fasten there, and never cease till the young man had a true relish of it, and placed his pleasure in it.'—*Locke's Thoughts on Education.*

"Learning must be had, but, in the second place, as subservient only to grosser qualities. Seek out somebody (as your son's trust,) that may know how discreetly to form his manners; place him in hands where, you may as much as possible secure

his innocence, cherish and nurse up the good and gently correct and weed out any bad inclinations, and settle him in good habits. This is the main point, and this being provided for, learning may be had into the bargain."—§ 17.

"But under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and flexible years of his life, this is certain, it should be one who thinks *Latin and languages the least part of education*; one who, knowing how much virtue and a well tempered soul is to be preferred to any sort of learning or language, makes it his chief business to form the mind of his scholars, and give that a right disposition; which, if once got, though all the rest should be neglected, would, in due time, produce all the rest; and which, if it be not got and settled so as to keep out ill and vicious habits, languages and sciences, and all the other accomplishments of education, will be to no purpose but to make the worse or more dangerous man."—§ 177.

"Lord Kames anticipated his age more than half a century.—In his Hints on Education, with profound truth, he says, 'It appears unaccountable that our teachers generally have directed their instructions to the head, with very little attention to the heart.'

"From Aristotle, down to Locke, books without number have been composed for cultivating and improving the understanding; few in proportion for cultivating the affections. Yet surely, as man is intended to be more an active than a contemplative being, the educating of a young man to behave properly in society, is of still greater importance than the making him even a Solomon for knowledge."

"Having worse than lost five or six years in the nursery,—having passed the practicable season of moral training, with all our natural faults about us, tempers unregulated, pride and vanity decidedly pampered, and selfishness aggravated, we were sent to school to *learn to read*."

"We were now eight or nine years of age, and not past the season for yet commencing useful knowledge training. Creation might yet have been made to open upon us to the incalculable enlargement of the fund of our happiness, and these faculties might still have been delightfully exercised, by which knowledge is acquired and stored; but no! 'the usages of society' demanded that we should then commence 'a classical education;' in other words, the study, for from *six to ten years*, of the languages which were spoken by the Greeks and Romans, and which being no longer the vernacular tongues of any living people, are called the dead languages. There is a strong feeling prevailing that this usage is a monstrous error: in the educational crisis at which we have arrived, it is beginning to be inquired into: and there can be no doubt that the schools of the dead languages are falling off in popularity. This is, therefore, a subject which I am not warranted to omit in this treatise. There is odium and presumption in even approaching the strong holds of habit and prejudice with an inquiring purpose; and that odium always holds an inverse proportion to the merit of the system or practice to be investigated. *Truth and real merit neither dread nor resent free discussion.* It is matter, too, of current observation, that the temperature of controversy is always increased when interests are endangered; when, therefore, we consider the splendid endowments, especially in England, for the study of classical literature, which have stood for centuries in venerable grandeur, and continue to dispense the richest prizes, it were in vain to look for dispassionate discussion in those who enjoy or look forward to these objects.

"It is a natural result of the long reign of an institution which it is held a sort of treason to question, that it is ill prepared for its defence when it comes to be put upon it. The treatises professedly defensive of classical literature are few, because, like the Popish faith, it has long claimed infallibility, and the need of apologies for it was as little dreamed of as an argument for Popery at Rome. When we do meet with that superfluity, as hitherto deemed a defence of Latin and Greek, or rather a catalogue of their merits which is not expected to be questioned, it is wonderful how feeble we find it: scarcely an exception exists: even the talent of Vicesimus Knox is naught here. The advocates of the dead languages uniformly avoid, or at least mistake, the true ground of the controversy. They expatiate on the absolute merits of Classical Literature, but never dream of comparing it with the education which it excludes. When the question, however, is set on this latter ground, it is capable of great abridgment; for, though we should grant much of absolute value to the actual attainment of Classical accomplishment, the experiment of centuries has demonstrated that it is of value to so few of those who are forced to pursue it, that the *patient repetition of the error from generation to generation*,—the unquestioned duty of each oblivious father to enter his son in Classical curriculum,

as he was entered by his son's grandfather, in which he is to devote years to what is expected to be faithfully forgotten, *more majorum*, affords a striking proof of the force of an ignorant custom inthralling an imperfectly educated people.

"What is therefore wanted, is to abolish the *exclusiveness* of the dead languages; to allot them their proper place as subjects of study; to render them easily accessible to all who seek them, either as necessary to a learned profession, as a direct gratification, objects of study more practically useful, which, from their nature, will be better remembered, and will furnish the substantial power of knowledge and resources for life. All the real benefit to society from the Classics, will thus be preserved; it being obvious that no benefit accrues in any way whatever either to the student or the community, from their stated oblivion.

"This discussion might be extended far beyond the space which can be allotted to it here. It may be observed summarily, 1. It is to mistake, as shall be made to appear in the sequel, the nature and operation of the faculties of the human mind, to talk of cultivating an instrument of thought *previous* to using it in actual thinking. The use of the tool is learned by applying it to the material, and cannot be learned without it; and moreover, the material must be understood before the tool can be even conceived. The faculties require knowledge first, and then expression in language; to reverse the order were a solecism; in a word, thought must precede language; the utmost analytical refinements of language are only so many means of expressing varieties of thought: the language did not create the thought, but the thought demanded the language; so that when a mere philologist is engaged in his analytical task, and is dealing with ideas as well as words, he deceives himself if he thinks that the most refined expressions, the most delicate shades of meaning, suggested the ideas; much more if he imagines that they constitute the ideas themselves. How and where ideas are to be obtained by the *right* exercise of the faculties, will afterwards be shown; and it is trusted that it will then appear that nature has ordained a better course for this than translating, analyzing and parsing a page of Greek; nay, that this last operation itself will be more intelligently and usefully performed by the student, who comes to it with the knowledge stored of an intellectual training more in accordance with nature.

"2. It will likewise be shown in the sequel, that there are modes of disciplining the mind much more effectual than the most critical philology, which itself will be incalculably aided by that previous better discipline. As language, Greek and Latin exercise but one faculty—verbal memory; their advocates, who argue that they communicate a store of ideas, forget that these are as distinct from the languages themselves, 'as is the swimmer from the flood,' and that there are better, because more natural modes of obtaining them, modes much more entitled to the name, of intellectual discipline.

"3. The etymological argument is losing weight every day. The derivatives in English are made, and most successfully, direct subjects of study, and as easy of comprehension as their roots. As already said, we follow this course with all words of Celtic, Saxon, or Scandinavian origin; it is followed now, with regard to derivatives from Greek and Latin, by every school girl; till all the terms of art and science so derived, are becoming as familiar as such words as *telescope*, *philosophy*, *anatomy*, *panorama*, &c. from the Greek, and *mensuration*, *rejection*, *emancipation*, *caution*, &c. from the Latin.

"No one who knows them, denies the splendor—imaginative, however, more than moral—of classical poetry and oratory, more than he disallows the claims of painting, music, sculpture, and architecture. It is, however, not too much to condition for the former, as we always do for the latter, that those only whose talents point in the direction of the objects so as to offer a chance of excellence, should devote themselves to them. But we have English poetry.

"We too can sing

With Lycidas, and build the lofty rhyme."

We have exquisite poetry, besides, from female pens, whose authors never read a Greek or Latin poet in the original.

"5. It is matter of surprise to meet with the argument of *science* outside the walls of a *very* old classical foundation, within which the actual state of the scientific world is unknown. Latin and Greek contained science for the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but it is surely too much to send the student of the nineteenth to the ancient authors for science. Every thing true and useful in these is to be found, improved upon a hundred fold, in thousands of English books; while the great proportion that is false and useless is better forgotten. We can study Euclid's relations of Extension, Diophantus's relations of num-

ber, and Archimedes's demonstration of specific gravity, of the properties of the lever, and of the relations of the sphere, cylinder, and cone—found by Cicero sculptured on his monumental stone—without requiring previously to learn Greek. No teacher of chemistry, mechanical philosophy, anatomy, physiology, or medicine, would dream of recommending to his pupils the ancient theorists on these induction-created sciences; if they did so, it would only be as a curious history of error, a subject for antiquarian research."

From the Albany Evening Journal.

MATTHIAS, THE PROPHET.

Robert Matthias was arrested in this city, on Monday afternoon, upon the authority of an advertisement, issued by Mr. Benjamin H. Folger, of the city of New York, charged with having in his possession a large amount of Mr. Folger's property, and of crimes of the blackest character.

Matthias commenced his career of fanaticism some two or three years since, in this city, when he proclaimed himself—"The Prophet of the God of the Jews," and asserted *divine power*. He shortly afterwards went to New York, where he continued to proclaim his doctrines, but with little success. He secured favor among three of the most wealthy and respectable merchants of Pearl street—Messrs. *Pierson*, *Mills*, and *Folger*, who received his doctrines in the fullest confidence, and believed him to be all he declared himself. Their treasures were thrown open to him, and he lavished them most profusely. He purchased the most costly wardrobe; his robes of office were richly trimmed with gold and silver. He wore a sword of the finest workmanship, and his gold watch and establishment equalled the lustre of the most costly.

The fact that three intelligent citizens of New York, were thus deluded, will form one link in the history of modern fanaticism.

Mr. *Pierson* died in West Chester county, at his country seat near Sing-Sing. A short time previous to his death, and while in health, as we understand, Matthias prevailed upon Mr. *Pierson*, to assign to him *his whole estate*. He was shortly after taken sick, and, although his friends who were with him insisted upon calling medical aid, they were deterred by Matthias, who told them that "he had the power of life and death, and Mr. *Pierson* would not die!" But he did die: And a subsequent examination of the body, by three able physicians, resulted in the conviction that he *had been poisoned*—and certificates to this effect were drawn up, and signed by these physicians, and are now in New York. Who poisoned Mr. *Pierson*, is to be determined by the proper tribunal.

Mr. *Mills*, under the strange delusion, became a lunatic. His friends removed him to the country, and from the society of Matthias, and his reason soon returned. He is now convinced of his error, and has abandoned the delusion.

The mysterious death of Mr. *Pierson*, and the accompanying circumstances, shook the confidence of Mr. *Folger* and his family, and they resolved to abandon Matthias. After his return to New York, they announced this determination to the "Prophet," who then declared to them, that if they did, "sickness and perhaps death would follow!" This threat was not sufficient to overthrow their resolution, and a day was fixed upon when Matthias should leave the house. Upon the morning of that day, Matthias partook of but very little breakfast, and scarcely tasted the coffee, saying, as an excuse, that he was unwell. Immediately after breakfast, Mr. *Folger*, his wife and children, were taken violently sick. Mr. *Folger* did not suspect the cause of the sickness until after the villian had left the city; when, upon examination, he learned that the black women who had done the cooking for the family, had also abstained from the use of any coffee, upon that morning, and, from other circumstances, he became confirmed that *the woman was bribed by Matthias to poison the family*. From some cause, the effort was not successful. To none of the family did it prove fatal, although all of them have not yet recovered from its effects. This transaction induced Mr. *Folger* to procure his arrest, for which purpose he despatched the notice above mentioned.

Matthias did not expect thus suddenly to be stopped in his mad career, and expressed a good deal of surprise when arrested. He had in his possession two large trunks, which he acknowledged contained articles which did belong to Mr. *Folger*, but which, he said, Mr. *F*. gave to him when he left New York. Among the articles were sundry rich dresses, about \$500, in gold, a gold watch worth \$150, a sword of great value, and a rod, with which he was going to measure the bounds of his paradise, "the gates thereof and the walls thereof." He was taken to New York this morning. His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime and fanaticism.

POLICE EXAMINATION OF MATTHIAS.

The examination of this *Prophet*, took place yesterday. He

denied the truth of Mr. *Folger's* allegations, that the money he obtained from that gentleman was got under false pretences, or that he was ever actuated in his conduct towards him by unjustifiable motives. He stated that he was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington county, New York—that he is forty-two years old, and that his real name is *MATTHIAS*. On being asked where his residence was, and what his occupation, he replied:

"I am a traveller, and my legal residence is Zion Hill, Westchester county; I am a Jewish teacher and priest of the Most High, saying and doing, all that I do, under oath by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God hath made with man from the beginning up to this time. I am chief and high priest of the Jews of the order of Melchisedeck, being the last chosen of the twelve Apostles, and the first in the resurrection which is at the end of 2300 years after the building of Jerusalem, by Cyrus and 1260 years before the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830, that being the summit of the false prophet. I am now denouncing judgment on the gentiles; and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zacharias till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation. Before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed and declared. The hour of God's judgment is come!"

Upon being asked whether he ever attempted to impress the mind of *Folger* with the truth of what he had just stated?—he answered:

"In my general character as preacher, I endeavored to impress all men with the import of what I have here stated, but not more so in relation to Mr. *Folger* than any other person."

He was then asked whether he had ever told *Folger* that he possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sin, and the salvation of the soul—and that if he, *Folger*, believed in him, he would be saved, and if not, that he would be damned? To which he responded:

"In my character of preacher I say, that my person is as a trumpet, for the spirit of truth to speak by; and that this spirit the trumpet declares that every person must believe in the said spirit of truth, and practise obedience thereto, as did Jesus of Nazareth; and that this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if they believed in the spirit of truth, they would be saved; if not, eternal damnation awaited them, and that the spirit of truth, which actuated them, must be dictated from themselves and by themselves."

To the question whether he had ever received money or property from *Folger*, and if so, what amount of money or description of property—he answered:

"In my general character of preacher, I declare unto all men, that I will not accept any thing from them as of their own property; but if they have any property in their possession which they believe to be God's property, then they are at liberty to give me whatever they choose of that property, and this is the only way in which I received donations from any person whatever."

On being questioned if he recollected having received from *Folger*, or any of his family, sums of money in gold, and if so, to what amount, and in what description of coin, he replied:—

"Mr. *Folger* and Mr. *Pierson* repeatedly declared to me, that they believed I was the father, and fully qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and in conjunction with them, I erected the establishment on Zion's Hill, for which purpose they furnished money from time to time. As the father, I had control over the funds, and in the progress of the establishment various monied transactions took place between us, in which we mutually accommodated each other. Mr. *Folger* on several occasions furnished me with sums of money in exchange for bank notes of his own. I have no particular recollection of the five twenty dollar bills, mentioned in *Folger's* affidavit, and believe it to be a mistake of his. I once received bank notes to the amount of \$2700, and at various times other sums which I cannot remember. The general fund for the establishment of Mount Zion, and for the house No. 8, Third street, wherein Mr. *Folger* resides, amounted to ten thousand dollars, including a mortgage on that house to secure to Mrs. *Folger* about five thousand dollars, her separate estate. This sum is exclusive of about a thousand dollars, expended in furnishing these two establishments, the bills for which Mr. *Folger* has in his possession.

After Mount Zion had been established, after the transfer of the property to me as the father, some difficulty arose, and a bill in chancery was filed against me, and I was required to give security for ten thousand dollars; but, to avoid further trouble, I reconveyed the property. The house and lot in Third street, was to have been conveyed to me in the same manner, and Mr. *Pierson* had actually given orders for the conveyance to be made out, but he died before it could be executed. I have nothing further to say at present. Whereupon the magistrate committed him for trial.—*N. Y. Times*.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I had intended, by the advice of several judicious friends, not to have noticed any of the statements of the Imposter Matthias, or the wild rumors growing out of the delusion I have been under in reference to him; but as the statements made by him in his examination before the Police yesterday, as published in the morning papers, are calculated to injure me seriously, I think it best to deny those statements, the object of them with Matthias being, no doubt, to crush me if possible. I have no objection that Matthias, or any one else, should state the *whole truth* in reference to any transaction of mine, but that which is totally untrue. I must protest against, and when necessary, meet and refute.

Matthias stated in his examination yesterday, that on one occasion, he received from me \$2700; this is true, as far as it goes—but the whole truth is this—that early in the present year, I sold a property, for which the party paid me about three o'clock—too late to be deposited in the Bank that afternoon. I was going to Hartford that afternoon, in the steamboat, and fearing to take it in my pocket, I left it in his charge for safe keeping until my return, which was about forty-eight hours; so that he did in fact, receive \$2,700 from me, and kept it until I returned, when I received it again from him.

The statement about a mortgage of \$5,000 either on my place at Sing-Sing, or any other property to secure that sum to that estate of Mrs. Folger, is totally untrue. No such mortgage was ever given.

As it regards Mr. Pierson, having directed that a deed of my Third street property should be given, it is entirely new to me; and he is not living to state what he did say to Matthias. I know nothing about it, but I do not think he ever directed it, for the simple reason that when he is said to have done it, I was largely in advance to him in joint speculations, and he knew that I felt no disposition to be any more so. All I ask of my friends is to be cautious in receiving the statements of this deceitful creature, and leave me to manage all my concerns with him. To all who are interested, I can exhibit a perfectly clear statement of my concerns, and satisfy them that I have and shall act uprightly with all men.

BENJAMIN H. FOLGER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The result of the late election, of the 14th inst., has imposed on me the necessity of obtruding myself upon your attention once more, to fulfil a sacred duty, which in good faith I feel bound to discharge, to those who have honored me with the high trust of being their Representative in Congress.

During the last session of Congress, I was instructed, by a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens, to vote for a renewal of the present Bank charter, and for a restoration of the public deposits. I treated that memorial as became one who knew the character of those who signed the petition, and paid them, in my remarks on the presentation of the same, that respect which, as personal friends and private individuals, they were entitled to receive at the hands of their Representative and fellow citizen. The petition was signed by some seven hundred names; and the only exceptions taken by me to the instrument, were upon the ground that they had on the same principle opposed my election, when the question was made and fairly decided at the polls—by that election, and by a majority of nearly equal to the whole number of signatures appended to the memorial; with the additional fact, that I could recognise but a very few names on the whole list, who had voted for me upon the issue then made up between my worthy competitor and myself.

A memorial was afterwards sent on to the Senator, from this State, (the Hon. Thos. Ewing,) signed by a large number, as I am informed, and presenting the alternative of a new Bank, or the renewal of the present Bank charter. This Document I never saw, the honorable Senator not conceiving it, I presume, incumbent on him to furnish your Representative with an inspection of the same, before its presentation,—although, on a former occasion, when he was censured by a portion of my constituents, in a different memorial, I took pleasure in showing the same to him, and inquiring if there was any way by which I could obviate or palliate the unpleasant duty of presenting the same. This was done from an impulse of courtesy, which I trust shall ever characterise my course as a public man and a private citizen, and which I believe is well calculated to ameliorate the painful responsibilities too often incident to the action of a public servant. It was withheld from me; and I only revert to the fact to show that in the last memorial, no responsibility devolved on me—no obligation was imposed in my representative capacity, by its requests or its exactions.

The first coming from a small minority of those who entertained like opinions, with such as were expressed by the same

persons, when they voted against me, were not considered as obligatory upon me, but that on the contrary, obedience to that request would be a denial of justice, and a violation of faith to the majority of the electors, who, upon a contrary principle, (avowed by me before the election,) had given me their support.

I then appealed, fellow citizens, to the election, to the poll books, as the best and only secure test of public opinion, by which a representative should be guided and governed in his vote. I contended that however easy it might be for a Senator to ascertain through the State Legislature, (the power creating him, and to which he is amenable,) the course he was bound to pursue, that the difficulty of a representative in arriving at the same conclusions, with any thing like the same degree of accuracy, by petition or memorial, was incalculably greater and more embarrassing; and that the safest plan would be, especially when the same principles had been involved in his election, and the opinions and pledges of the respective candidates given without reserve—to trust to the ballot boxes as the best evidence of the popular will—that will I pledged myself to obey, whenever I was permitted to obtain a clear and distinct expression of the same, either by obeying the instructions it might propose, or by vacating my seat, and thereby afford them the opportunity, through some other agent, to effect that which my adverse and conscientious convictions of public policy and public right would inhibit me from discharging.

A man's opinions are his own; but his vote as a representative is the property of the people who made him their agent; and to preserve his integrity to himself and act justly to his constituents, there is but one course, it seems to me, that a proud and honest man can take, when these conflict with each other—that is, to resign his trust, and let the will of the majority be exerted as it should be. It would therefore ill become me, when I have appealed to the poll books on a former occasion to vindicate my course, to travel now behind that record, and attempt to assign apologies for the mode and manner in which it was made up, to justify myself for a departure from the same. I am still, as I have heretofore avowed myself, opposed to this or to any other National Bank—believing either, or any, to be not only unnecessary, but inexpedient, and unconstitutional. I have sustained honestly and zealously the present administration, from a conviction that its leading measures were salutary, and calculated to lead the country on to a permanent prosperity and renown, such as it had not known before, and could never have attained, except through the vigorous aid and instrumentality of the present patriotic and enlightened Executive Head. I have frankly avowed my preferences for Mr. Van Buren as the successor of Andrew Jackson, (subject however to the decision of a National Convention,) from the fact that I was satisfied with his inflexible republican firmness—his long identity with, and unshaken adherence to, the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and his determination oft repeated, to hazard a political martyrdom again, as he had before, rather than abandon either. Added to all this, the circumstance that he has been already preferred, as the successor of our venerated Chief Magistrate, by his election to that office, which in the contingency of the President's death or resignation, under the constitution would place him in the Presidential chair.

I consider him as entitled to the continued confidence of the same party that brought him into power; and they ought still to sustain him, while he is true to them, and the principles they advocate. But above all, I prefer him because of his "uncompromising hostility to the Bank of the United States." The election being likely to come before Congress again, I felt it a duty to declare myself frankly and without reserve upon these points. The verdict of the people, by a majority of less than one hundred, has been against me. I disdain to quibble on the causes which produced this result—it is sufficient for me to know the fact, and that it would be dishonorable to equivocate when I myself had settled the premises upon which the issue was to be determined.

The fact that Gov. Lucas and others avowing the same opinions with myself, on the same ticket, have had majorities in my District, will not exempt me, as your immediate Representative, from that responsibility to which I have subjected myself on principles heretofore declared, under which I have sheltered myself. Believing in their correctness, I shall not abandon them, however injuriously they may seem to operate on me now. A well fought and honest defeat, is worth to me a thousand stolen victories, and although I believe the majority of the people of this district are still where I thought them to be before the election, I scorn to cavil or complain of their verdict, and in the language of the immortal Henry, I submissively "bow to the Majesty of the People."

Fellow Citizens—My resignation, for the reasons assigned as above, is now on its way to the Governor of your State; and with a full and hearty absolution to all who have done me injury by open aspersion, or secret distrust; to the malevolence of the few or the violence of the many during this angry and most excited canvass; with the most respectful and kind feelings to my suc-

cessful competitor for his general urbanity of conduct throughout the contest; and my unfading and enthusiastic gratitude for those who have for the third (and perhaps the last) time stood by and sustained me in this arduous contest,

I most respectfully take my leave,

And subscribe myself with

Pride and pleasure,

Your Fellow Citizen,

ROBERT T. LYTLE

From the Globe.

BANK ORDERS.

UNITED STATES vs. BREWSTER.

In our last article on this subject our principal object was to expose the shameless effrontery of the Bank's paper, the United States Gazette, in charging us with presenting to the public "a pretended abstract" of the case of the United States against Brewster, decided in the Supreme Court, and reported in 7 Peters, p. 164, when the editor, or his patriotic correspondent, must have had the book in his hands at the time, and seen that the abstract published in this paper, instead of being a "pretended one," was real and genuine, as it appeared on the page of the Reporter. No doubt the editor and his correspondent were encouraged to commit this act of patriotism, in making a charge which they knew to be false, by the circumstance noted in their article, that the Report "is in the hands of very few." And they have had all the advantage they intended by it. Many of their deluded retainers and dupes, not having the Report in their hands, nor ever seeing our exposition, have believed, and will continue to believe, that we were guilty of the misrepresentation with which we were falsely charged.

We proceed now to take some further notice of this case, and of the comments of the Bank organ upon it, and we will undertake to prove from them, that these Bank orders, which the Bank of the United States has imposed upon the public as a sound currency, ought not to be taken as such by the Government or the People.

"Turning now to that part of the 18th section of the act under which Brewster was tried, the difference will be obvious. It is as follows—"or shall sell, utter, or deliver any forged or counterfeit note or bill, in imitation," &c.—omitting altogether the words, "or any order or check on the said Bank." It is now clear that the decision of the court was simply this, and no more, that the check or order set out and described in the indictment, was not a bill or note within the meaning of that part of the section upon which the indictment was founded, and which relates only to selling and delivering false paper, and not to forging it, or passing it as true. The legislators had different offences in their view in these different enactments. It was known that a part of the plan or arrangements for putting counterfeit paper into circulation was to engage persons to pass it, to whom it was sold and delivered as false, at a certain price or discount sufficient to pay them for the risk. It has appeared on some of the trials that this discount varied from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Of course there was no fraud or deception between the seller and the buyer, but they were both joint criminals against the public. We therefore see that this selling, uttering, and delivering of forged paper need not, as in the previous case of passing and uttering, be done with a pretence that it was true, nor does the indictment in Brewster's case make any such allegation, but simply charges them with selling and delivering the bill or note, knowing it to be false and forged, but not that he uttered it as true."

Here, then, it is admitted that "a part of the plan or arrangements for putting counterfeit paper into circulation," is for the counterfeiters to sell and deliver it at a discount to "persons engaged to pass it." And it is also admitted that the legislators had it in view, and intended to prevent this "part of the plan" of the counterfeiters, by making it punishable.

Now, the Supreme Court, in this case, has decided that, in reference to these Bank orders, this "part of the plan or arrangements for putting counterfeit paper into circulation," is not prevented; and that the forgers who thus sell and deliver counterfeit paper of this description, cannot be punished under this section for executing this "part of their plan." The view of the legislators, then, is obviously defeated. They intended that all the currency put forth by the Bank should be protected by this provision; and the Bank has put forth a circulation which the Supreme Court says cannot have this protection.

The importance of this protection the Bank patriot does not pretend to question. He admits the legislature intended to give it. And we submit, whether any currency issued by the Bank ought to be tolerated, when it is known and decided by the highest tribunal in the country, that a provision intended by the legislature to protect it, does not extend to it?

If the Bank had confined itself to the currency of bills or notes, recognised by the charter, signed by the President and Cashier, (the only kind of paper currency contemplated by the

charter,) the counterfeiters might have been deterred from "their plan and arrangements," by the difficulties and dangers which the legislators in the various provisions of the charter had put in their way. But the Bank has substituted for such bills and notes these branch orders, and has kindly removed these difficulties and dangers, at least as to "a part of their plan and arrangements," out of the way of the counterfeiters.

There are, then, two plain and unquestionable reasons why these orders ought not to be any longer received by the Government or the People.

They are, from their nature and variety, more easily counterfeited—and they are more easily put in circulation, because one of the legislative provisions intended to prevent the circulation of counterfeit paper, is decided by this case not to apply to them. Nor is this the only protection devised by the Legislature in the Bank charter, against the *plans and arrangements* of the counterfeiters, that is thus defeated.

The 19th section of the charter is in these words:—

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause, or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate, engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes or bills, issued by the said corporation, shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or to cause, or to suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession, any blank note or notes, bill or bills, engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes or bills issued by said corporation, with intent to use such blanks, or cause, or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession, any paper adapted to making of bank notes or bills, and similar to the paper upon which any notes or bills of the said corporation shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation, every such person, being thereof convicted, by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a term not exceeding five years, or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Here now are a variety of provisions intended by the Legislature for the protection of the paper currency the Bank was to put into circulation. It was not thought sufficient merely to deter those who should utter or pass such forged paper, but the root of the evil was struck at by the law—the counterfeiters, who would be too cautious to pass their forgeries themselves, are punishable for *selling and delivering* them to others, as we have seen, under the 18th section—and by the 19th, it was thought necessary to arrest them in the commencement and at every stage of their operations. Thus, they are punishable for "engraving or causing to be engraved," imitations of these notes or bills, and for having them in their possession, with intent to pass them—and for having in their possession or custody the plates for engraving them, or the paper adapted for engraving them, with intent so to use them.

Thus the legislators plainly had it in view to defeat every part of the "plan or arrangements" of the counterfeiters. Now, it is decided, and the Bank organ admits it to be decided, that these branch orders are not within that part of the 18th section which punishes the sale and delivery of notes or bills—and the words of the 19th section are the same. The decision must, therefore, be the same—and all these important provisions of both these sections, intended to protect the community from these frauds, are defeated. The sellers of these checks or orders, the engravers of them, the possessors of them with intent to pass them, the possessors of the plates and the paper adapted to these forgeries, with intent to use them, are all freed, by the plain words of this law, and by this decision, from the punishment intended by the charter to deter them.

It is no answer to this to say, that the utterers or passers of the forged imitations of these checks or orders are punishable. The legislators very properly thought that was not enough. The paper that was to constitute so essential a part of the circulation of the country, was thought to require a still greater protection, and the law was brought to bear against all the guilty parties, and more particularly and more severely against the original perpetrators of these frauds, and in every part of "their plan and arrangements."

All these wise provisions of the Legislature are defeated, and the Bank has thrown out into circulation many millions of dollars, in a sort of paper to which these provisions are inapplicable, and in reference to which these defences of the law are prostrated.

And why, it may be asked, are such facilities and immunities to be held out to the perpetrators of fraud, and the community exposed to such a risk? What great public end is to be answered by it?

Why, Mr. Biddle and his Cashier must be relieved from the labor of signing the notes and bills of the Bank. They are gentlemen—and if they are made to labor, they may become, like other *white laborers, unable to understand, and unfit to meddle in the affairs of Government*. How can Mr. Biddle be expected to do this labor, and attend to his other duties, such as buying up and managing presses, and applying the funds of the Bank, under the order of the Board, as he may see proper, to "preparing and procuring publications upon the subject of the Bank and its affairs?"

The reasons we have thus given, sanctioned as they are by this decision of the Supreme Court, and the Bank's own comment upon it, ought to be sufficient to put down this spurious and fraud fostering currency. But there are other reasons, if possible, still stronger.

In a former article we showed that another most important protection to the currency, expected to be issued by the Bank, under its charter, was the obligation in the 17th section to pay 12 per cent. if it failed to redeem its notes, bills, obligations, and deposits.

That section, as we showed, provides this penalty of 12 per cent. on the neglect or refusal to pay on demand, "any bill, note or obligation, *issued by the corporation*." These branch orders, even if they could be held to be bills, notes, or obligations, are not "*issued by the corporation*"—so that these checks or orders would be more clearly out of the 19th section, than (as decided by the Supreme Court) they are out of the 18th.

Here, then, is another reason why these orders should not be received. If the Bank fails to pay them, the 12 per cent. cannot be enforced against it for the failure. But, further, if they are neither notes, nor bills of the Bank, as this case decides, is the Bank bound to pay them at all?

There is nothing upon them importing such an obligation. Mr. Breckenridge, the President of the Branch at Pittsburg, draws a check or order on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. If he has the money there to meet it, it will be paid. But as the Cashier of the Bank of the United States has not accepted it, and there is not a word on the paper binding him or the Bank to accept or pay it, how can the payment be enforced from him or the Bank? No man of business need ask for a lawyer's opinion on such a question.

If we are told that the Bank of the United States has authorized the Presidents of the Branches to draw such checks or orders, and has engaged, before or without acceptance, to pay them when presented, we would like to ask a few more questions.

First: are these authorities thus given to the Presidents of Branches, and this engagement of the Bank to pay them on presentation, unlimited?

If limited, how is the public to know that the issues are within the limits?

If unlimited, may not the whole capital of the Bank be absorbed and overwhelmed by these and its other engagements; and these orders and its other paper turn out to be good for nothing?

And how, in such case, can the Government or the Bank itself know the extent of its circulation?

Again: whether limited or unlimited, is there any obligation imposed on the Bank to pay what its branches may thus issue? There is an obligation imposed on the Bank by the 12th section, quoted in our former article, to pay "bills or notes issued by order of the said corporation"—and it is decided, as we have seen, that the same words in the 18th section do not comprehend these orders. There is therefore no direct obligation any where imposed in the charter on the Bank to pay these orders of the branches. Nor is any authority to be found any where in the charter, giving the President and Directors the power to bind the corporation, by a resolution or act of the Board, to pay such orders as the Branches may draw on them. They cannot differ from the checks or orders of any other drawers, which the Bank is only bound to pay when the drawers have funds in the Bank to meet them. And then, if these branch orders are unauthorized by the charter, and violate the provisions of the charter, are they not nullities, illegal instruments—and can a man be indicted and punished under any part of the 18th section, or under any other law, for counterfeiting them?

We do not mean to say, that there may not be a way to enforce from the Bank payment of these orders, when it has received value for them; but the remedy would be rather more difficult and doubtful than in a plain case on a note or bill. It was never intended that the holders of its paper should require any other remedy than an ordinary suit on a note or bill accepted, where the instrument itself, with proof of the signatures, would be all the evidence required. In the case of these orders, still further proof would be necessary, and even if it could always be had, there would remain not a little to be disposed of according to the *glorious uncertainty of the law*.

To sum up, then, in a few words, the objections to this currency,

so needlessly and improperly thrown upon the country, and which are so plainly enforced by the decision to which we have called the public attention, we say—

That these orders ought to be put down; because,

1. They are easy to be counterfeited, and difficult to be detected.

2. There is less danger in counterfeiting them; for they enable the counterfeiters to carry on a large "part of their plan and arrangements," free from all dread of the law intended to punish them.

3. The Bank is not bound to pay 12 per cent. if it fails to redeem them. And

4. It is at least doubtful whether, in all cases, the Bank is under any legal obligation to redeem them.

And, lastly, if so, and if they are issued without the authority of the charter, and in violation of the plain intent of the charter, it is not punishable by the charter to forge or circulate them.

We trust this subject will be well considered, and that it will not be long before efficient measures are taken to relieve the community from so flagrant an imposition.

From the Globe.

MORE VERACITY OF THE BANK PRESS.

The New York American of Saturday, 18th inst. has a article, headed, "*Gold! Gold! Jackson Money!*" which contains the following assertion. "*Coining has been the mandate.—Gold has been coined, and that to such an extent, that there are more than 800,000 dollars uncalled for in the national Mint, without reckoning the amounts locked up, unknown to, and unstated by the Mint.*" The editor of the American must have known that this was false, at the time he published the article. The official returns of the coinage and delivery from the Mint, were published in the Globe, some days since, up to the 4th inst. viz.

Total coinage of gold under the new law, up to the 4th inst.	\$1,528,000
Total delivery from the Mint up to the same date,	1,496,500
Coined, more than called for the 4th October,	32,500
The whole amount coined up to the 18th inst. is	1,900,700
The whole amount delivered to same date,	1,825,900
Coined more than called for the 18th October,	74,800

The whole force of the Mint, as far as it could be, has been applied to the coinage of gold under the new law; and yet there has been constantly, from half a million to a million of dollars deposited for coining, which the owners were waiting for. As fast as it could be coined, it has been called for or delivered; and such has been the avidity of the public to obtain it for circulation, that up to the 18th inst. there had been exchanged at the Mint, for paper, in small sums, \$126,200; and with seventy-eight individuals, for mint certificates, \$91,300. This is what the American calls 800,000 dollars uncalled for.

In "reckoning the amounts locked up," we can state with certainty, one sum of 652,600 dollars received by the Bank of the United States from the Mint, up to the 18th inst. To this may be added, probably, a part of what has been received by State Banks up to the same date, in its interest, 279,600 dollars. The deposit Banks have received 651,200, the most of which has gone, we presume, into circulation.

Gold will circulate, and that too, extensively, notwithstanding the efforts of the Bank to prevent it, by locking up all which it can control, and refusing to pay it out; and in spite of the speeches of Bank Senators, and the falsehoods of Bank presses. The people have willed it.

NEW MOVING POWER.

At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences on the 16th of June, a very interesting communication was read from M. Thilorier, a skilful chemist, who exhibited to the Academy the apparatus by which he procured a litre (two pints) of liquid carbonic acid in a few seconds. The properties of this substance, he observed, have been but little examined, chiefly because it requires to be confined in close vessels hermetically sealed, and capable of resisting a great pressure. It surpasses all known bodies in the expansion and contraction which it undergoes from given variations of temperature. By raising the temperature from 10 to 30 centigrade (32 to 86 of Fahrenheit) a column of the liquified gas is elongated one half. With the same change of temperature, a similar column of air is only elongated an eighth. This enormous dilation, M. Thilorier thinks, will in future be the element of a moving power infinitely more effective, as well as economical, than that which is derived from the expansion of vapor.

SPEECH OF GEORGE W. CLINTON, ESQ.

BEFORE THE

Democratic Young Men's State Convention at Herkimer.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I rise with great reluctance in answer to the call which has been made upon me. I came to this Convention without the remotest idea of taking active part in its deliberations. I am a plain man, with no pretensions to that eloquence which stirs men's souls: But no Democrat can consistently maintain silence when an avowal of his principles, or opinions, or support of them however feeble he may esteem it, is in any way demanded by any portion of the public.—I rise, sir, in obedience to this principle, to answer the first demand of this nature, which has ever been made upon me—with no expectation of placing any subject which is properly brought before us by the resolutions in question, in a new or stronger light, nor of animating that flame of patriotism which burns so brightly in the bosom of every one who hears me—but with a faint hope that a plain and frank disclosure of my sentiments, and of the reasons which have compelled me to take the stand in politics I have taken, may not be unacceptable, or useless—and that something may find utterance from the fullness of my heart, to benefit which of all earthly things is dearest to it—the cause of Democracy and my Country.

I have listened with the greatest attention to the resolutions before us, at their several readings: I have examined them in detail, and weighed them as a whole, and, sir, I would not add to them, nor would I diminish them, by one jot or one tittle. In my humble opinion, they embrace every subject upon which we are required by the circumstances of the times to express our views; and every subject embraced in them, is treated with that fullness and explicitness so congenial to the stern candor of Republicanism, which while it exhibits to the world the true points in issue, and invites fair discussion and honorable opposition, leaves no room for doubt, and no excuse for cavil. I am proud to say that they will be enthusiastically received and warmly responded to, by the Democracy of old Ontario—that their pure principles and fervid eloquence will animate the hearts of the republicans of that county in their approaching contest with a hitherto victorious opposition, and contribute somewhat of additional energy to an increasing phalanx, which, however outnumbered, has never faltered in its devotion to our common cause.

It cannot be unknown to you sir, that Ontario, in common with the greater part of the fertile and prosperous west, has for many years composed the main strength of our opponents—their boast and their reliance. The tide of public feeling is as slow of change and as difficult to be put in motion, as it is irresistible and overwhelming when it moves. But sir, that tide which has hitherto set so strongly in favor of our antagonists, has borne them along in triumph upon its bosom, and against the angry waves of which we have so long struggled, manfully, but in vain, is now upon the turn. Its wild progress has been stayed, and they who rode upon it into influence and power, begin to feel the first ebbs of its strength. They are doomed to be consigned to their original obscurity, with the cessation of the storm they raised, and republican principles must again triumph like the unclouded sun when the tempest has abated.

I speak, sir, of the future. Prejudices still exist, excitement still reigns. We cannot promise you many majorities, to swell the great total of free votes by which our State candidates will be elected; but, sir, we can confidently predict, that the federal boasts of the results of our Western Elections will not be realized—that their cause will be sustained everywhere by a smaller number of suffrages than have heretofore graced it; and I speak the language of the Young Democracy of Ontario, and pledge myself but for what they have undertaken to fulfil, when I declare that in that country the Federal majority will be greatly diminished. There are many causes now operating in our favor at the West, which from just grounds of gratulation are sure omens of ultimate success.—Though I speak with a more particular reference to the country, the younger portion of whose Democracy I have the honor to represent, I would appeal to the Western Delegates generally, to say whether my words are not equally applicable to the whole of that rich and populous portion of the State. The great mass of our citizens are undoubtedly and at heart Democratic. No where can a population be found of purer morals or of superior intelligence. Abhorring corruption, and sound in principle, nothing but strong delusion can prevent them from pressing up to the support of Jackson and the Constitution, against a corrupt coalition, upheld by a powerful Aristocracy and the Federal Bank.

The delusion which binds them is passing away.—Anti-masonry, that honest but perverted excitement, which swept over us like a hurricane, annihilating all regard to the vital political questions of the times, and destroying all the landmarks and distinctions of former parties, is fast subsiding. Its leaders have

virtually disbanded it, by rejecting all the distinctive principles it ever claimed. They cannot long blind their followers to this fact;—they will discover the fraud; they will find that other questions than that of the continuance of free-masonry are in issue at the polls, and they will not allow themselves to be transferred by their leaders, to the Bank, as Russian serfs are sold by their despotic masters, with the land they till to the highest bidder. Our young men are every where animated and vigorous, pervading every portion of society, and bearing with them the means of correct political information; our farmers and mechanics read and examine both sides of the question—and since it is true, that Democratic doctrines are of such a nature as, when fairly examined and fully understood, to recommend themselves to the approbation of the yeomanry of our country, the great body of the honest anti-masons of the West must soon be with us.

It is also a remarkable fact, Mr. President, and a most propitious omen of triumph, as well as an additional proof of the justice of our cause, that in Ontario county, and I believe every where, two-thirds and more, of the young who have just come upon the stage, have joined themselves to us. It is not uncommon to see at our polls, a Federal father firmly but respectfully opposed by his Democratic sons. Indeed so general and so prevalent is the natural and inherent predilection of the rising generation for the republican construction of the Federal constitution, and for the pure principles of Democracy, and so odious to them are Aristocratic and Federal doctrines, that we venture little in predicting, that the addition to our numbers, from this solitary source, though all others should be completely closed, would in a few years regenerate Ontario county, and free it from Federal influence for ever.

It would seem that no individual who opposes them, Mr. President, is too humble an object for the malice of the new "Whig" Party. Even I have become a mark for their puny shafts. Not content with abusing me at home, they have endeavored by the wide and industrious circulation of a ridiculous libel, to give me a dishonest notoriety abroad. I am gratified by this proof of their estimation of my importance, and can but wish that I deserved it. I do not consider myself arraigned here, and I would certainly treat the matter with contempt; but an explanation may contain a moral, and I therefore trust that a few brief remarks upon this theme will not subject me to the charge of egotism.

The sum and subject of the accusation appears to be, that I have not taken a decided stand as a politician until very recently. This, sir, is most true; and, sir, had the times preserved an ordinary character, I should have remained to this day in the obscurity I loved. But that I was ever other than a Republican, I do deny. I was nurtured in Democracy; its sentiments were impressed upon me in infancy; its great leading principles were upon my tongue ere I could comprehend them, they were transferred to my heart and enshrined in my affection. I have never willingly sinned against them: but from circumstances, which for a time bowed me to the earth, and crushed all aspirations, and perhaps from constitutional disinclination, I was averse to engaging in politics, which I had learned to regard as an arduous warfare, from whose evils no combatant could escape, and whose honors were empty and unsubstantial. I flattered myself with the belief, that the utmost requirements of duty would be fulfilled, if I pursued the even tenor of my ways in the peaceful exercise of my profession, and in the conscientious discharge of social and domestic duties. The apathy in which I had indulged was first broken by the violence of the opposition. I was surprised at hearing one whom I had been accustomed to honor and revere, denounced in the most unmeasured terms as an usurper and a tyrant. I inquired—studied—observed. I found in the acts of the administration, nothing of importance that I could disapprove, and much, very much to increase my admiration and respect for the President and his advisers, while I did find in the conduct of the opposition, little to approve and much to condemn. But, sir, when I saw the chief of that Southern Faction which had dared to lower the blessed emblem of the Union of these States, the glorious banner of the Stars and Stripes, and to elevate in its place the Palmetto flag—who gives to the constitution a construction which renders it a rope of sand—when I saw him in close communion with the present head and most worthy representative of the old Federal Party; and with a renegade republican, who has been for and against every course of policy which has been agitated in his day, and who would forge from the great bond of the Union, a chain of iron fatal to the liberty of the states, I experienced a thrill of indignation which language is inadequate to express. I never inquired whether any good thing could result from such a mixture. But when, to crown all, I found the party produced by this amalgamation, loud and vehement in defence of the most unjustifiable conduct of the Bank of the United States—and when I marked the unholy means which were used to continue in existence a corporation so utterly repugnant to the genius of our institutions and unwarranted by the constitution—one which had done so much to corrupt the American

press, and had by itself and through its minions, inflicted more insults upon the American people than would have justified ten foreign wars,—I could hesitate no longer. I felt that it was no time to consult one's ease: that no one who had a vote, or influence, could stand unimpeached at the bar of conscience if he did not cast the one and exert the other to the utmost, on the side of the constitution. I resolved to do my duty. Some sacrifices, and most painful ones, were to be made; but I have not shrunk from them. In the words of that banner, sir, which so appropriately overhangs you—words which should find a response in the heart of every freeman in the Union, I swore "unqualified and uncompromising hostility to the Bank of the United States," and to its political supporters; and strictly will I keep my vow, for I feel that "the honor and interest of the people demand it."

Mr. President—There is one subject upon which I would fain touch—but I approach it with extreme reluctance—a sense of duty, however, compels me to notice it. There was a time, sir, when the Democracy of this State was disunited, and divided into two great parties. They were divided by no essential disagreement—their differences were about men, rather than about principles, or even measures. All cause for that schism has been removed, and I trust that a reunion has been effected, firm, indissoluble, and complete. But in the busy and variable conflict which ensued upon that division, prejudices were created, enmities were kindled, and feelings of personal hostility were excited which have, I hope, long ere this, found graves. But the opposition, with a meanness, and with a disregard of every sentiment of delicacy, and of every principle of honor, which I am happy to believe have never been evinced by any other party have endeavored, and are still endeavoring to resuscitate all dead enmities, to revive forgotten feuds, and to call into being all the prejudices and all the passions of those times of fierce collision. It is my prayer that they may be disappointed. There never was a time when republicans were more urgently invoked by every consideration of policy, and every dictate of duty, to act in cordial and harmonious union. And if my feeble voice, or limited influence, could be of service in thwarting these insidious attacks upon the integrity of the great republican party, and of drawing more close its bonds of union, both should be exerted to the utmost.

Mr. President:—The enemy are making every effort which their ingenuity can devise, to secure at least a partial triumph. In their desperate march, they trample upon truth and upon honor. Let us imitate them in their vigilance and activity, but in naught else. Let us meet them as citizens should meet in a pacific contest, fairly, and with the weapons of truth in our hands. The victory must be ours: but, sir, when I look upon this vast assemblage, embracing so much talent, and activity and zeal, I expect greater things than an ordinary victory. I feel that if this talent and activity and zeal are called into proper action, we shall triumph gloriously over these united fragments of the old federal party; that our victory will be decisive, and their defeat shameful and unexampled.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

A SPLENDID MAP
OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI;

To be laid off in mile squares, or sections, on the plan adopted by the General Government in surveying the public lands.

By JOHN LA TOURETTE, Southern Map-maker.

AN accurate map of the State of Mississippi, including the Territory lately acquired from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and so much of that part of the State of Louisiana which is on the east side of the Mississippi river as to include New Orleans; from thence eastwardly to Mobile Point, or the southern extremity of the State of Alabama; and from thence Northwardly to the Tennessee state line. This will embrace the two cities, New Orleans and Mobile, and show the connexion between them; also that portion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands lying within the State of Alabama, so as to include the whole of the lands acquired by the late treaties with the abovementioned tribes of Indians—thereby exhibiting a Map of the entire State, together with a portion of the adjoining States. The size of the Map is to be 4 by 5 or 5 1-2 feet, to contain 20 square feet or upwards.

For the purpose of making this map correct, the publisher takes exact copies of all the township maps (made by the United States Surveyors, from which the lands are sold) at the different Land Offices.

The map is to be lined with canvass, mounted on rollers, and finished in handsome style. It is to be projected on a scale of six miles to an inch, with the Range, Township, and Section lines on it; calculated to exhibit each section and fractional section of land, so that a person can point to the tract on which he lives. The Counties are all to be put in their proper forms. The Land office Districts are to be shown on the Map. Each Town and Post office on its right quarter section, with the name annexed. The water courses to be laid down correctly, and the miles, by water, marked on all that are navigable, so that each person can see how far he is from market. The principal roads are to be marked through the sections with as much accuracy as practicable, with the distance, in miles, between the towns or places of note; many of the roads will be measured by the publisher, who has constructed and made a machine for the express purpose of ascertaining the distance that he travels, so as to mark it correctly on the Map. The Margins of the Map are to contain suitable statistical tables.

Sep. 26—3w